these neuralgias was twenty years, twelve years, five years, several years, and many months. In ten of the twelve persons a cure was obtained. There were two cases of rapid relapse, in these the method was not persistently tried. The cures had been watched and followed for the periods of five years, three years and a half, and eighteen months. In two cases only the immediate effects could be observed.

M. Letievant concluded with the expression of his opinion that neurotomy admitted in theory, has by its success forced itself to be admitted in practice.

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CAMPHOR.—C. Wiedeman, *Arch. f. exp. Path.* VI., 216, (abstr. in *Centralblatt*, No. 37.) The well known epileptiform attacks which follow camphor poisoning in mammals, do not occur in rabbits if the cervical cord is separated from the medulla, and must, therefore, have their start from above this point of section, and not be due to the spinal cord. In winter frogs no convulsions appear. In summer frogs a convulsive extension of the posterior extremities may be produced by mechanical irritation of the head or back shortly before the appearance of the camphor paralysis. (Harnack and Witkowsky have also observed fibrillary contractions in frogs from the administration of camphor.) The reflexes exist with increased intensity for a while after voluntary movements have become very much weakened, but delayed; they are lost first in the stage of general paralysis. Electric irritation of the medulla or the cord then has little or no effect, faradic excitation of the sciatic is also of little effect, while, on the contrary, direct excitation of the muscles produces powerful contractions. If one limb exclusive of the nerve was separated from the body before the poisoning, then this nerve remained normally irritable. But contractions of this limb can still be excited from the cord. (The author has not undertaken the more suitable experiment for the testing of this question, by exclusion of the blood supply). He is of the opinion that there is a curare-like action of the camphor on the terminations of the motor nerves and a paralysis of the longitudinal and (*reflex*) cross-conduction of the cord, which he considers to be the causes of the almost absolute absence of convulsions in the frogs. The stoppage of the heart (in frogs) by muscarine is counteracted or hindered by camphor (Harnack). Irritation of the vagus also produced no stoppage of the heart. As Harnack and Witkowsky found with physostigmin, which has a similar action on the heart, so also with camphor, after the introduction of substances paralysant to the muscles (tartrate of copper and soda), stoppage of the heart was again produced by irritation of the vagus and by muscarine, which H. and W. took as a proof that such substances as physostigmin excite the cardiac muscle, and that the inhibitory influence of the vagus is too weak to contend againt this super-excitation, but when the muscle is weakened by the poison, excitation of the vagus by electricity, or muscarine again obtains the upper hand, and again the inhibition of the heart's action takes place. Also in curarized cats in which artificial respiration was kept up, there was seen under the action of camphor an increase of blood pressure with very notable variations at irregular periods. Neither of these, the increase or the variations, took place in animals whose cervical cords had been divided; the pressure fell, on the other hand, under the influence of the camphor. The author, hence, concludes that it directly excites the vaso-motor centre in the medulla. In frogs (corresponding to the spinal paralysis) there is a dilatation of the mesenteric artery under the influence of camphor, whether after previous constriction or not the author leaves uncertain. Rabbits, in general, exhibit the same phenomena as cats. In dogs, the influence on the blood pressure is less obvious. If both vagi are divided in the cats, the increase of pressure and the variations are absent. In mammals, it appears from the author's experiments, the heart does not seem to be influenced by camphor in any degree worth mentioning. Dogs bore the administration of from 12 to 20 grammes per day for a week, without showing any odor of camphor in the urine or foeces (the convulsions were endured without damage). There occurs in the urine an acid, which, with the presence of ammonia, is precipitated by acetate of lead. The quantity of this acid is the greater, the greater quantity of camphor administered. Wiedemann did not succeed in isolating and fully investigating this acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol, less so, or not at all, in ether; it does not crystallize, and it contains nitrogen. When heated with dilute mineral acids, it resolves itself into (1,) a non-nitrogenous substance soluble in ether, indifferent towards acids and alkalies, and melting and subliming with heat, and (2,) a substance quickly reducing copper and bismuth oxides in alkaline solution. Digestion experiments gave only negative results.

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APOMORPHINE IN EPILEPSY.—E. Vallender, *Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift*, 1877, No. 14, (Abst. in *Centralblatt*, No. 28) succeeded in aborting epileptic seizures by the subcutaneous injection of apomorphine during the aura. The quantity used was one-fourth of a syringe of a 1 per cent. solution, (about 1-24th grain). In one case the previously frequent attacks were entirely prevented for a time, by methodic administration of the apormorphine.

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A NEW TREATMENT OF TETANUS.—In view of the unsatisfactory results ordinarily obtained in the treatment of tetanus by all the methods thus far employed, Dr. de Renzi (of Gênes) has undertaken, with the aim of finding some more efficacious treatment of this affection, some very interesting experiments on the strychnine tetanus of frogs, which are, as is well known, very susceptible to the influence of this drug He has thus been enabled to lay down a rational method of treatment of this terrible disease.

First, we will give in a few words the results of these experiments:

1. Tetanus is more severe in animals kept in full light than in those kept in darkness. This difference is not very marked.